

at Iliamna Bay July 10, and proceeded westward and northward to Lake Clark, then westward and southward to Nushagak, on Bristol Bay, and then eastward again across the peninsula to Cold Bay, near the mouth of Shelikof Strait. A map of the region traversed indicates the principal physical features, and another map the faunistic features, while eleven half-tone cuts furnish views of scenery and vegetation in a hitherto almost unexplored region. About twelve pages are given to a general description of the region, and four to a consideration of its life zones, which are plotted on the accompanying map. The journey was made chiefly by canoe. The special interest of the region consists in the fact that it constitutes the meeting ground of the Hudsonian and Arctic life zones, the boundary between which, being the junction of the treeless and timbered regions, Mr. Osgood is now able to define with considerable accuracy. "The Arctic occupies the main part of the Alaska Peninsula southwest of the vicinity of Naknek Lake, together with a narrow strip northward along the coast of Bristol Bay and Bering Sea; the Hudsonian stretches over the region to the northward on the mainland."

The annotated 'List of Birds' numbers 134 species, based in part on specimens taken by the late C. L. McKay, and his successor J. W. Johnson, some twenty years ago (1881-1886) when stationed as United States Signal Service observers at Nushagak (formerly Fort Alexander), and not hitherto published, except to some extent incidentally. With the exception of the work of McKay and Johnson, nothing had been done in this region before Mr. Osgood's visit in 1902. It is fortunate to have their records, resting on specimens in the National Museum, thus rescued and brought together with those of Mr. Osgood. The McKay-Johnson specimens here mentioned appear to represent about 111 species, while Osgood appears to have taken or positively identified about 108, respecting many of which he has extended and very interesting field notes. — J. A. A.

Nelson on New Birds from Mexico. — Mr. Nelson has recently described¹ four new birds collected by Mr. E. A. Goldman during the spring and summer of 1904 in southern Mexico, mostly in the state of Chiapas. They are: (1) *Porzana goldmani*, generally similar to *P. noveboracensis*, from the Valley of Toluca, Mexico; (2) *Euphonia fulvifrons fusciceps*, from Chiapas; (3) *Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis*; (4) *Telmatodytes palustris toluensis*, from Valley of Toluca. — J. A. A.

Henderson's Additional List of Boulder County, Colorado, Birds.² —

¹ Descriptions of Four New Birds from Mexico. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, pp. 151, 152, Oct. 6, 1904.

² Additional List of Boulder County Birds, with Comments thereon. By Junius Henderson. The University of Colorado Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, July, 1904, pp. 107-112.

This is an addition of about 50 species to a previous "preliminary list"¹ (which we have not seen), published in April, 1903, which makes "a total of 206 species now recorded from the County." The nominal list of additions is followed by several pages of interesting annotations, those on the Juncos (of which six species are listed) and the White-necked Raven being of special interest.—J. A. A.

Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska.²—This 'preliminary review' is under the joint authorship of Messrs. Lawrence Bruner, Robert H. Walcott, and Myron H. Swenk. An introduction of two pages states the origin, purpose, and scope of the work, and the share each author had in its preparation. It also states that, preliminary as it is in the sense of being the forerunner, it is hoped, of a more elaborate work to appear later, "it has been prepared with the greatest care, and is believed to represent exactly the state of our knowledge at the present day." The introduction is followed by an essay by Professor Bruner on 'Birds in their Relation to Agriculture and Horticulture' (pp. 5-11), in which it is stated that 400 different kinds of birds have been found within the State of Nebraska, of which 200 are known to nest within the State. The 'Synopsis and List,' forming the main text (pp. 15-116), is preceded by two pages of cuts and explanations illustrating the 'Topography of Bohemian Waxwing for Beginners,' which, with the 'synopses,' is designed to make the work useful to those who are not ornithologists, and so aid in increasing interest in birds "and advancing the cause of bird protection." The 'synopses' are in the nature of 'keys,' to the higher groups as well as to the species and subspecies, and are based (with acknowledgments) on those in Apgar's 'Birds of the Eastern United States.' As the keys are printed in the same style and size of type as the list, the different kinds of matter are not obvious except on actual inspection of the text. The numeration, as well as the nomenclature, is that of the A. O. U. Check-List, but a special or consecutive numeration could have been added (in parenthesis after the A. O. U. No.) with advantage, especially in the absence of any general summary of the list. Species previously attributed to the State on what is now considered unsatisfactory evidence, as well as those of probable occurrence but not yet detected, are included, both in the keys and in the list, but in the list are properly distinguished from the authenticated species,—the first by being placed between brackets, and the latter by the designation 'extra-linnital.' The list is thus apparently all the authors claim for it—a careful exposition of

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, No. 3, April, 1903.

² A | Preliminary Review | of the | Birds of Nebraska | with Synopses | — |
By | Lawrence Bruner, Robert H. Walcott, Myron H. Swenk — (No date nor
publisher's imprint on title page.) Rlopp & Bartlett Co., Omaha, Neb. Svo.
pp. 1-116, and an unpagged index of 5 leaves.